

BUCKINGHAM VAGARIES.

VERTITIONS AND SIGNS AMONG THE NEGROES

And Which the White People Allow to Pass as Unwritten Law—Game is Very Plentiful.

NEW STORE, VA., October 21.—Special.—Among the many superstitious and weird beliefs which the negroes have, and which the white people by common consent allow to pass as an unwritten law of nature, the one concerning the food supply for the wild animals and birds.

They claim that old Mother Nature always provides for her children's wants and whenever we see a plentiful harvest of wild grapes, persimmons, hickory-nuts, and honey-suckles, a heavier coat than usual on the fur-bearing animals, this sign, we need not expect an unusually severe winter, as "the forage," as these crops are called, is not above the average in quantity.

PLENTY OF GAME.

The partridges, which were so nearly exterminated by the cold weather the winter before the last, not having been hunted since, are again becoming plentiful. Large coveys are often seen along the roadsides, and are so gentle that people passing, often, to their shame, be it said, cut into their game with buggy-whips to see them run.

The hunters have already begun their annual sport, and while no deer have been killed, they are plentiful. There are large quantities of wild turkeys, pheasants, and squirrels also; and the small boys who are scarcely large enough to carry a gun can hardly wait for school to be dismissed in the afternoon, so eager are they to go squirrel hunting.

Possum hunting is a pastime indulged in almost exclusively in this neighborhood, by negroes, and it is a very common sight to see a party of negro boys start off at night together, equipped with torches, axes, and matches, and followed by the proverbial little yellow dog, Rattler. He is indispensable! Every neighborhood must have at least one Rattler. Here he has been made immortal in the melodious song which is justly poured from the little Afro-American's throat.

By many a voice of breath supplied, we should judge, somewhere in the region of the diaphragm.

The fox hunters are out every night, and the sound of the horn and the hounds make these moon-light nights very musical.

"A GOOD HORSE."

The cattle men are, as usual, at this season of the year, driving the cattle westward by the hundreds, leaving in their stead horses. Some of these horses

are good stock, but a good many, we are sorry to say, are old and decrepit, but which look about enough like a horse to fool the ambitious negro into a trade. It is common occurrence for them to trade off a good strong yoke of oxen for an old pack of bones which will not work for a week.

Up with a trader not long ago, and the two struck a trade. The bargain was made, and the shadowed trader, who had been waiting for the negro to come, broke the clock, and thirteen cents in money. When the trader got to the end of his journey he laid down, and the new owner became uneasy. Pretty soon he concluded as soon as the horse was able to walk he would take him to the court-house and trade him off. This he did, and when he returned, someone asked him why about the horse. He replied exultantly: "Pa done traded for a good horse old time! Dis horse kin git up by hisself!"

The incident was amusing, but also pathetic. In this case, however, the loss was nothing to either party.

SPENT NIGHT AT THE STATION.

The Melton Girls Left the House of Mr. Chappell.

Mr. Melton, the father of the two girls, who left their home near Glen Allen yesterday and came to Richmond, reached here at 11 o'clock last night in search of them.

He was informed by Capt. Angle that they were at Mr. Chappell's house, and that it would not be well to disturb them during the night.

Mr. Melton was satisfied to allow them to spend the night where they were and he returned home.

About 2:30 o'clock this morning Police-
man H. M. Angle came into the Second
precinct with the girls in his charge. He
found them in an oyster house near the
station. It seems that they were not satisfied
to remain at Mr. Chappell's, and they
went to a place where they could get a
good supper. Mr. Angle took them to an oyster
house to give them supper. There Mr. Angle
took charge of them.

THE NEXT LEGISLATURE.

List of Members Recently Elected and the Hold-Over Senators.

The following is a complete list of the members-elect of the next Legislature, together with the Senators, who hold over:

THE SENATE.
First District—(Washington and Smyth)—
C. W. Steele.
Second District—(Russell, Buchanan,
Dickenson and Tazewell)—A. St. Clair,
Blair, and Giles—Thomas L. Tate.
Seventh District—(Rockbridge, Botetourt,
Alleghany, Bath and Highland)—
S. H. Letcher.
Eighth District—(Augusta and Staunton)—
John N. Ogle.
Eleventh District—(Fauquier and Loudoun)—
Henry Fairfax.
Thirteenth District—(Stafford, Spotsylvania
and the city of Fredericksburg)—G. M. Wallace.
Fifteenth District—(Culpeper, Orange,
Madison and Rappahannock)—James L.
Jeffries.
Seventeenth District—(Albemarle, Charlottesville
and Greene)—George Morris.
Nineteenth District—(Amherst and Nelson)—
Bland Massie.
Twenty-first District—(Stafford)—W. P.
Barksdale.
Twenty-third District—(Pittsylvania,
Danville and Henry)—R. A. James.
Twenty-fifth District—(Charlotte and
Mecklenburg)—D. C. Eggleston.
Twenty-seventh District—(Greenville,
Sussex, Surry and Prince George)—R. B.
Hartley.
Thirty-ninth District—(Petersburg and
Bedford)—W. B. McIlwaine.
Forty-first District—(Norfolk and
Princess Anne)—W. E. Foster.
Forty-third District—(Portsmouth, and
Norfolk county)—H. L. Maynard.
Forty-fifth District—(Richmond and

Henrico)—C. R. Sands and B. B. Munford.

Forty-seventh District—(Accomac and Northampton)—G. W. Le Cato.
Forty-ninth District—(King and Queen, Essex, Mathews, Gloucester and Middlesex)—T. E. Blakey.

THE HOUSE.
Accomac—S. Wilkins Matthews.
Albemarle and Charlottesville—M. H. Boos and W. R. Duke.
Alexandria City and County—Louis C. Barry.
Amherst—C. J. Campbell.
Augusta and Staunton—S. H. Walker and J. W. Churchman.
Alleghany, Bath and Highland—A. F. Whitrow.
Bedford—R. G. Turpin and A. L. Minter.
Botetourt—K. B. Stoner.
Buckingham—E. P. Buford (Ind. Dem.), Buchanan, Dickenson and Wise—J. C. Elswick.
Buckingham and Cumberland—B. W. L. Blanton.
Cannell—J. C. Featherstone.
Campbell and Appomattox—W. H. Ligon.
Caroline—W. D. Quisenberry.
Carroll—Dexter (Ind. Republican).
Charlotte—W. O. Carrington.
Chesterfield, Manchester and Powhatan—Harry B. Owen and R. G. Wood.
Clarke and Warren—S. R. Thomas.
Craig, Roanoke City and County—R. G. Hicks and J. S. McLaughlin.
Culpeper—P. E. Clarke.
Dinwiddie—P. E. Clarke.
Elizabeth City and Accomac—E. E. Montague.
Essex and Middlesex—Booker Garnett.
Fairfax—J. E. Willard.
Fauquier—T. C. Pfeiffer.
Floyd and Franklin—T. H. Potter.
Fluvanna and Goochland—G. W. Brown.
Franklin—E. W. Saunders.
Frederick and Winchester—E. C. Jordan.
Gloucester and Mathews—J. N. Stubbs.
Grayson—W. A. Hale.
Greene and Madison—N. B. Early, Jr.
Greensville and Sussex—John Chaplin.
Halifax—W. G. Lovelace, W. B. Palmer, Hanover—B. L. Winston.
Henrico—A. A. Martin.
Isle of Wight—Thomas N. Jones.
King and Queen—G. G. Bland.
King William and Hanover—Isaac Diggs.
Lancaster and Richmond—R. Carter Woodford.
Lee—S. S. Surgenor.
Loudoun—J. P. Ryan.
Loudoun and Fauquier—D. C. Hatcher.
Louisa—W. B. Pendleton.
Lynchburg—N. B. Nebett.
Mecklenburg—John T. Smith.
Montgomery—G. C. Wharton.
Nansemond—J. E. Booker.
Nelson—A. E. Fitzpatrick.
New Kent, Charles City, James City, York, Gloucester and City of Williamsburg—W. B. Munford.

THE GINTER MEMORIAL MONUMENT MUST BECOME A SUCCESS

Is the Opinion of the Officers and Directors of the Organization as Expressed at Yesterday's Meeting.

The officers and directors of the Ginter Memorial Association, held a called meeting yesterday afternoon at the Assembly Rooms of the Chamber of Commerce building and completed their organization.

Two committees were appointed, one for the purpose of districting the city with a view of raising the necessary funds for the construction of the memorial. The other committee is to prepare an official statement as to what sort of a memorial is to be erected and how much money will be needed.

It was pretty well understood that all the arrangements for the erection of the memorial must be completed within the next thirty days in order to assure its success.

The meeting was called to order at 5 P. M. by its president, Mr. W. J. Whitehurst, who stated that Mr. T. C. Williams and Mr. T. J. Jeffries, were unavoidably absent from the meeting to the same effect was read from Mr. Ashton Clarke.

FOR A CONFERENCE.

Mr. Whitehurst explained that the meeting had been called for a conference between the officers and directors of the organization and to map out a plan for erecting the memorial. He added that he had declined to accept the position of president, but had reconsidered his action, believing that he would meet with the hearty co-operation of the vice-presidents and directors in the work.

The roll was then called by Captain Thomas Ellett, which showed that the following gentlemen were present: President, W. J. Whitehurst, Secretary, Thomas Ellett, Vice-Presidents, P. F. Greenwood, Nelson Powell and Richard M. Jones.

The Board of Directors were on hand: Hon. B. B. Munford, John P. Branch, Mark Gunst, E. R. Archer, E. J. Bosher, A. B. Argam, R. E. Frayser, L. T. Christian, W. J. Gilman, C. O. B. Coward, B. S. Hume, J. Taylor Ellyson, H. S. Binsinger, E. J. Howard, Robert Lecky, Jr., E. Victor Williams, Jackson Guy.

MR. VALENTINE'S RESIGNATION.

The following letter from Mr. Henry Lee Valentine, which was read, was then read by Captain Ellett:

Richmond, Va., Nov. 4, 1897.
W. J. Whitehurst, Esq., President of the Ginter Memorial Association:

Sir: Mr. Whitehurst, the committee appointed by the Hon. Judge George L. Christian, chairman of the Ginter Memorial Association, on October 28th, made their report to the Association. The committee saw fit to honor me with the position of treasurer, but on account of my refusing other organizations and having made a never to be treasurer of any organization, I now beg that you appoint another, and accept my resignation. I would have declined at the meeting, but as it seemed quite an encouraging thing to be asked to do, I did not wish to throw cold water upon them.

Kindly consider this as final.
Very truly yours,
HENRY LEE VALENTINE.

Major Randolph moved that Mr. Valentine's resignation be referred to the president with the request to confer with him, inasmuch as he had been one of the original movers in the matter of erecting a memorial to the late Major Ginter.

Mr. Greenwood thought that if a gentleman declined to accept an office which was bound to bring him so much honor his resignation should be accepted. He therefore offered as an amendment, that Mr. Valentine's resignation be accepted, with a view of nominating Mr. John P. Branch, for the office. The amendment was lost and Major Randolph's motion was adopted.

Mr. Ellyson made a motion to reconsider the vote but after some discussion his motion was lost.

MR. ELLYSON'S VIEWS.

The Chair then called for expressions of opinion as to how the money required for the erection of the memorial should be raised. Mr. Ellyson thought that a committee of three would be ample to district the city, while another committee should prepare the statement. Mr. Branch, however, was in favor of the appointment of a committee of seven for the districting of the city.

Mr. Ellyson began by saying that he had hesitated somewhat to enter into this movement because he did not desire to belong to anything to which he could not give at least a portion of his time. After paying his tribute to the many remarkable deeds of the late Major Ginter, Mr. Ellyson said the only way to get money was to ask for it. He suggested the appointment of committees for the purpose of collecting money and to divide the city by districts or let the canvassing be done by avocations.

The block should be done within the next thirty days, and it should be restricted to the residents of Richmond. After the individuals and corporations in this city had been canvassed in the manner, the various organizations might be asked for contributions, and, as he means, if necessary, Mr. Ellyson suggested that for the assistance of the ladies in arranging for some appropriate entertainment, by which money could be raised. He hoped, however, that the ladies could be spared this time, for since the close of the war every public enterprise has been only successful by the aid of the ladies. If it had not been for the latter, there would be no Soldiers' and Sailors' Monument, no Confederate Museum, and no Soldiers' Home.

MR. CAMP CAME FIRST.

Major Randolph spoke in the same line, and suggested that the city be canvassed either by districts or by occupations. He alluded to the fact that Lee Camp had been the first organization to contribute, and had subscribed \$100 for that purpose. He said he had been struck by the fact that each of these meetings in looking around to see if all the men whom Major Ginter had helped, who had been his guests, and who had been remembered in his will, that only one of them attended these meetings.

He was convinced that every one present felt a deep interest in the movement, although a majority of them had hardly been on speaking terms with Major Ginter. It would not take long to district the city, either by streets or by business enterprises. If the movement could not be made a success during the next thirty days, then it would be a failure forever. He thought a committee of five, including the president, would be ample to lay out the districting.

Mr. E. F. Williams thought the plan submitted was an admirable one, and he was of the opinion that a great deal of money could be raised among the working people. He considered personal subscriptions better than to rely on organizations.

Mr. H. S. Binsinger was of the opinion that one phase of the question had not yet been mentioned. He thought a large number of people in this community would make free will offerings which would realize quite a large amount. He believed it would be advisable to have Major Ginter's views to make a hard-look canvass for the money.

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Hon. B. B. Munford next spoke and made a number of valuable suggestions. He thought in the first place the organization should send out an authoritative statement as to what was intended to be done, how much money was to be raised, and how it was to be expended. He was emphatic that the enterprise was to honor the memory of the late Major Lewis Ginter.

"A few years ago," continued Mr. Munford, "I was one of the directors of the Young Men's Christian Association, and

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A HEALTHY WIFE

Is a Husband's Inspiration.

A sickly, half-dead-and-alive woman, especially when she is the mother of a family, is a damper to all joyousness in the home.

I sometimes marvel at the patience of some husbands, who find that their wives are flagging and that everything tires her, her sleep is disturbed by horrible dreams, and that she often wakes suddenly in the night with a feeling of suffocation and alarm, she must at once regain her strength.

It matters not where she lives, she can write a letter. Mrs. Pinkham, of Lynn, Mass., will reply promptly and without charge. The following shows the power of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, accompanied with a letter of advice:

"Dear Mrs. Pinkham:—I have suffered for over two years with falling, enlargement and ulceration of the womb, and this spring, being in such a weakened condition, caused me to flow for nearly six months. Some time ago, urged by friends, I wrote to you for advice. After using the treatment which you advised for a short time, I am now gaining strength and flesh and have better health than I have had for the past ten years. I wish to say that I am now suffering from no other ailment, and when there is one so kind and willing to aid you."—Mrs. F. S. BENNETT, Westphalia, Kans.

we had a legacy of a debt of \$20,000, but we made up our minds that this debt was to be paid. So we made an official statement of the situation to the citizens of Richmond and asked for subscriptions, which came forth promptly. They were made in four instalments—one fourth in cash and the balance payable in one, two and three years. The transaction was closed by the giving of negotiable notes.

"At the close of the canvass of the city by districts or associations we should have a large public meeting in the Academy of Music, to which all the people of Richmond should be invited. Men should be selected from all the various trades and professions, and on that occasion to convince the people of the necessity of such an institution as a Mechanics' Institute. Richmond can only become a large city by becoming a manufacturing town, and we want to educate our boys so that they will do better than those of other cities."

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PULLMAN'S OWN STORY

THE INVENTION OF THE SLEEPING CAR AS HE TOLD IT.

He Did Not Originate the Idea—The First Sleeping Cars on the New York Central.

The late George M. Pullman told the story of the invention of the Pullman sleeping car to a reporter a year ago, but afterwards requested that its publication be delayed. The Presidential campaign was then in progress and he wanted to keep in the background, fearing that memories of the Pullman strike might be used to his disadvantage. The story was laid aside and for one reason or another has not been published until now.

Mr. Pullman did not originate the idea of the sleeping car. It is suggested to him, he said, by the introduction of sleeping cars on the New York Central road.

"The company which owned that road," said Mr. Pullman, "was restricted to a charge of 2 cents a mile for passenger transportation. It went to the Legislature for special accommodations. I was living then at Albion, doing business as a contractor on the Erie Canal. I went into the world to earn my living when I was fourteen. Not long after I became a householder and a father of a family. One of my friends and neighbors in Albion was Ben. Field, who was a member of the Legislature. He was one of the men who put the first sleeping car in operation. These cars had ceilings against which a man's head might be bumped. There was no 'steamer deck' above and no ventilation. When one of them was filled on a winter day, with a big stove fire at each end, the atmosphere was something dreadful."

Four of these cars were sent to some of the routes connected with sleeping cars. The berths were in three tiers, the lowest being on the floor level. This lowest berth cost \$1, the second berth was 75 cents and the upper berth was 50 cents. The sliding space, for which some people now clamor, was the original scale of charges.